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 NEWS  2           "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  May 12   EXTEND option available in structure searching
 NEWS  4  May 12   Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
 NEWS  5  May 27   New UPM (Update Code Maximum) field for more efficient patent
                   SDIs in CAplus
 NEWS  6  May 27   CAplus super roles and document types searchable in REGISTRY
 NEWS  7  Jun 28   Additional enzyme-catalyzed reactions added to CASREACT
 NEWS  8  Jun 28   ANTE, AQUALINE, BIOENG, CIVILENG, ENVIROENG, MECHENG,
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 NEWS  9  Jul 12   BEILSTEIN enhanced with new display and select options,
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 NEWS 10  Jul 30   BEILSTEIN on STN workshop to be held August 24 in conjunction
                   with the 228th ACS National Meeting
 NEWS 11  AUG 02   IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new search and display
                   fields
 NEWS 12  AUG 02   CAplus and CA patent records enhanced with European and Japan
                   Patent Office Classifications
 NEWS 13  AUG 02   STN User Update to be held August 22 in conjunction with the
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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=> (DHA or docosahexaenoic) and (BLBP or B-FABP)
L1             0 FILE AGRICOLA
L2             2 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3             0 FILE CONFSCI
L4             0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5             0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6             2 FILE LIFESCI
L7             0 FILE MEDICONF
L8             0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L9             4 (DHA OR DOCOSAHEXAENOIC) AND (BLBP OR B-FABP)

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l9\
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The L-number entered has not been defined in this session, or it
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=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l9
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF, MEDICONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10            2 DUP REM L9 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l10 ibib abs total
```

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:30688056 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Crystal structure and thermodynamic analysis of human brain fatty acid-binding protein
AUTHOR: Balendiran G.K.; Schnutgen F.; Scapin G.; Borchers T.; Xhong N.; Lim K.; Godbout R.; Spener F.; Sacchettini J.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G.K. Balendiran, Dept. of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Texas A and M University, College Station, TX 77843-2128, United States.
E-mail: balendra@reddrum.tamu.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (01 SEP 2000), 275/35 (27045-27054), 66 reference(s)
CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2000:30688056 BIOTECHNO
AB Expression of brain fatty acid-binding protein (**B-FABP**) is spatially and temporally correlated with neuronal differentiation during brain development. Isothermal titration calorimetry demonstrates that recombinant human **B-FABP** clearly exhibits high affinity for the polyunsaturated n-3 fatty acids α-linolenic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, **docosahexaenoic** acid, and for monounsaturated n-9 oleic acid (K(d) from 28 to 53 nM) over polyunsaturated n-6 fatty acids, linoleic acid, and arachidonlc acid (K(d) from 115 to 206 nM). **B-FABP** has low binding affinity for saturated long chain fatty acids. The three-dimensional structure of recombinant human **B-FABP** in complex with oleic acid shows that the oleic acid hydrocarbon tail assumes a 'U-shaped' conformation, whereas in the complex with **docosahexaenoic** acid the hydrocarbon tail adopts a helical conformation. A comparison of the three-dimensional structures and binding properties of human **B-FABP** with other homologous FABPs, indicates that the binding specificity is in part the result of nonconserved amino acid Phe.sup.1.sup.0.sup.4, which interacts with double bonds present in the lipid hydrocarbon tail. In this context, analysis of the primary and tertiary structures of human **B-FABP** provides a rationale for its high affinity and specificity for polyunsaturated fatty acids. The expression of **B-FABP** in glial cells and its high affinity for **docosahexaenoic** acid, which is known to be an important component of neuronal membranes, points toward a role for **B-FABP** in supplying brain abundant fatty acids to the developing neuron.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:26333215 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Ligand specificity of brain lipid-binding protein
AUTHOR: Liang Zhong Xu; Sanchez R.; Sali A.; Heintz N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Rockefeller University, 1230 York Ave.,New York, NY 10021-6399, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1996), 271/40 (24711-24719)
CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1996:26333215 BIOTECHNO

AB Brain lipid-binding protein (**BLBP**) is a member of the fatty acid- binding protein (FABP) family. Although **BLBP** expression in the developing central nervous system is complex, a close correlation between its expression and radial glial differentiation has been observed. Furthermore, antibodies to **BLBP** can block glial cell differentiation in mixed primary cell cultures. Here we describe the ligand binding properties of **BLBP**. The binding affinities of **BLBP** for oleic acid (K(d) .sim. 0.44 μM) and arachidonic acid (K(d) .sim. 0.25 μM) are similar to those reported for other FABPs, but **BLBP** does not bind to palmitic acid or arachidinic acid. These and other experiments establish that **BLBP** has a strong preference for binding long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids. A probable in vivo ligand for **BLBP** is **docosahexaenoic** acid (**DHA**), since its binding affinity (K(d) .sim. 10 nM) is the highest yet reported for an FABP/ligand interaction, exceeding even the affinity of retinoic acid for its binding proteins. Furthermore, the requirement of **DHA** for nervous system development and the coincident expression of **BLBP** during these developmental stages suggest that the physiologic role of **BLBP** may involve **DHA** utilization. Finally, we present a structural model of **BLBP**/**DHA** interaction that provides insight into both the structural characteristics important for ligand binding and the effects of specific mutations upon **BLBP**/ligand interactions.

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    0.21       0.21

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                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 0.06       0.27

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=> DHA or docosahexaenoic acid
L1         1210 FILE AGRICOLA
L2         1088 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3          157 FILE CONFSCI
L4            8 FILE HEALSAFE
L5            0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6         1024 FILE LIFESCI
L7            0 FILE MEDICONF
L8         2858 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L9         6345 DHA OR DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID

=> BLBP or brain lipid binding protein
L10           0 FILE AGRICOLA
```

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L11           9 FILE BIOTECHNO
L12           0 FILE CONFSCI
L13           0 FILE HEALSAFE
L14           0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L15          12 FILE LIFESCI
L16           0 FILE MEDICONF
L17           3 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L18          24 BLBP OR BRAIN LIPID BINDING PROTEIN

=> l9 and l18
L19           0 FILE AGRICOLA
L20           1 FILE BIOTECHNO
L21           0 FILE CONFSCI
L22           0 FILE HEALSAFE
L23           0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L24           1 FILE LIFESCI
L25           0 FILE MEDICONF
L26           0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L27           2 L9 AND L18

=> d l27 ibib abs total

L27   ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOTECHNO  COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1996:26333215   BIOTECHNO
TITLE:                    Ligand specificity of brain lipid-
                          binding protein
AUTHOR:                   Liang Zhong Xu; Sanchez R.; Sali A.; Heintz N.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Howard Hughes Medical
                          Institute, Rockefeller University, 1230 York Ave.,New
                          York, NY 10021-6399, United States.
SOURCE:                   Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1996), 271/40
                          (24711-24719)
                          CODEN: JBCHA3  ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal; Article
COUNTRY:                  United States
LANGUAGE:                 English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:         English
AN     1996:26333215   BIOTECHNO
AB     Brain lipid-binding protein (
       BLBP) is a member of the fatty acid- binding protein (FABP)
       family. Although BLBP expression in the developing central
       nervous system is complex, a close correlation between its expression and
       radial glial differentiation has been observed. Furthermore, antibodies
       to BLBP can block glial cell differentiation in mixed primary
       cell cultures. Here we describe the ligand binding properties of
       BLBP. The binding affinities of BLBP for oleic acid
       (K(d) .sim. 0.44 μM) and arachidonic acid (K(d) .sim. 0.25 μM) are
       similar to those reported for other FABPs, but BLBP does not
       bind to palmitic acid or arachidinic acid. These and other experiments
       establish that BLBP has a strong preference for binding long
       chain polyunsaturated fatty acids. A probable in vivo ligand for
       BLBP is docosahexaenoic acid (DHA),
       since its binding affinity (K(d) .sim. 10 nM) is the highest yet reported
       for an FABP/ligand interaction, exceeding even the affinity of retinoic
       acid for its binding proteins. Furthermore, the requirement of
       DHA for nervous system development and the coincident expression
       of BLBP during these developmental stages suggest that the
       physiologic role of BLBP may involve DHA utilization.
       Finally, we present a structural model of BLBP/DHA
       interaction that provides insight into both the structural
```

characteristics important for ligand binding and the effects of specific mutations upon **BLBP**/ligand interactions.

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 2 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2004 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:54386 LIFESCI
TITLE: Ligand specificity of **brain lipid-binding protein**
AUTHOR: Xu, Liang Zhong; Sanchez, R.; Sali, A.; Heintz, N.*
CORPORATE SOURCE: Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, The Rockefeller University 1230 York Ave., New York, NY 10021-6399, USA
SOURCE: J. BIOL. CHEM., (1996) vol. 271, no. 40, pp. 24711-24719. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: N3
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB **Brain lipid-binding protein** (**BLBP**) is a member of the fatty acid-binding protein (FABP) family. Although **BLBP** expression in the developing central nervous system is complex, a close correlation between its expression and radial glial differentiation has been observed. Furthermore, antibodies to **BLBP** can block glial cell differentiation in mixed primary cell cultures. Here we describe the ligand binding properties of **BLBP** . The binding affinities of **BLBP** for oleic acid (K sub(d) similar to 0.44 mu M) and arachidonic acid (K sub(d) similar to 0.25 mu M) are similar to those reported for other FABPs, but **BLBP** does not bind to palmitic acid or arachidinic acid. These and other experiments establish that **BLBP** has a strong preference for binding long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids. A probable in vivo ligand for **BLBP** is **docosahexaenoic acid** (**DHA**), since its binding affinity (K sub(d) similar to 10 nM) is the highest yet reported for an FABP/ligand interaction, exceeding even the affinity of retinoic acid for its binding proteins. Furthermore, the requirement of **DHA** for nervous system development and the coincident expression of **BLBP** during these developmental stages suggest that the physiologic role of **BLBP** may involve **DHA** utilization. Finally, we present a structural model of **BLBP/DHA** interaction that provides insight into both the structural characteristics important for ligand binding and the effects of specific mutations upon **BLBP**/ligand interactions.

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	17.61	17.88

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=> allnutt t/au
L28             0 FILE CAPLUS
L29             0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L30             0 FILE COMPENDEX
L31             0 FILE ANABSTR
L32             0 FILE CERAB
L33             0 FILE METADEX
L34             0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L35             0 ALLNUTT T/AU

=> morseman j/au
L36             0 FILE CAPLUS
L37             0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L38             0 FILE COMPENDEX
L39             0 FILE ANABSTR
L40             0 FILE CERAB
L41             0 FILE METADEX
L42             0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L43             0 MORSEMAN J/AU

=> cheu h/au
L44             0 FILE CAPLUS
L45             0 FILE BIOTECHNO
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L47             0 FILE ANABSTR
L48             0 FILE CERAB
L49             0 FILE METADEX
L50             0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L51             0 CHEU H/AU

=> cheu j/au
L52             1 FILE CAPLUS
L53             0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L54             0 FILE COMPENDEX
L55             0 FILE ANABSTR
L56             0 FILE CERAB
L57             0 FILE METADEX
L58             0 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L59             1 CHEU J/AU

=> d l59 abs

L59  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB   To assess the role of pulmonary alveolar macrophages (AM) in
     silica-induced lung disease, particle size distribution and surface area
     of crystalline, gelled, precipitated, and fumed silica, ferric oxide, and
aluminum
```

oxide were characterized; the cytotoxicity of the particles to hamster and rat AM in vitro was measured at 0.0-0.5 mg/1 + 106 cells at 24 and 48 h using dye exclusion procedures. The count medium diameter for aluminum oxide, ferric oxide, and amorphous silica was equal to or less than 0.38 μm, while for crystalline silica the value was 0.83 μm. The surface areas for the amorphous silicas and the aluminum oxide ranged from 253 to 125 m2/g with gelled silica having the highest value; the values for crystalline silica and ferric oxide were 4.3 and 10.8 m2/g, resp. Crystalline silica (1.6%) was detected in the fumed silica, while none was detected in precipitated or gelled silica. With gelled silica, based on the dose of the particle, the viability of the hamster AM decreased to 27% at 0.05 mg and to zero at 0.1 mg at 24 h. At doses of 0.05 and 0.1 mg of crystalline, precipitated, or fumed silica, the percent viability decreased significantly to 76-67% and 51-42%, resp., and to zero at 0.5 mg. Macrophages viable at 24 h decreased further at 48 h compared with the control culture. The ferric oxide and the aluminum oxide showed minimal to no changes in viability. Similar results for the particles were obtained with rat AM. The results indicate that precipitated and fumed amorphous silica tested at equivalent doses are equally as toxic to AM lavaged from two species of rodents as crystalline silica; gelled silica is more toxic than crystalline Ferric oxide and aluminum oxide are noncytotoxic in this system. Thus, the dose as well as the surface area and surface characterization are important determinants in the cytotoxicity of hamster and rat AM to these particles.

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	0	(B-FABP or BLBP or (brain adj lipid adj bind adj protein)) and (DHA or docosahexaenoic)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/08/02 14:02
2	13	B-FABP	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/08/02 14:02
3	0	B-FABP and DHA	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/08/02 14:02
4	0	B-FABP and (docosahexaenoic adj acid)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/08/02 14:02
5	0	B-FABP and docosahexaenoic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/08/02 14:02
6	0	BLBP and docosahexaenoic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/08/02 14:03
7	0	BLBP and (docosahexaenoic or DHA)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/08/02 14:03

PALM INTRANET

Day : Monday
Date: 8/2/2004
Time: 12:46:30

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = MORSEMAN
First Name = JOHN

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 13
60564735	Not Issued	020	04/22/2004	TETRAPYRROLE CHROMOPHORE MOLECULES AS FLUORESCENT REPORTERS AND USES THEREOF	MORSEMAN, JOHN
60537600	Not Issued	020	01/19/2004	REELIN DEFICIENCY OR DYSFUNCTION AND METHODS RELATED THERETO	MORSEMAN, JOHN P.
60480017	Not Issued	020	06/19/2003	TETRAPYRROLE CHROMOPHORE MOLECULES AS FLUORESCENT REPORTERS AND USES THEREOF	MORSEMAN, JOHN
60368128	Not Issued	159	03/29/2002	CROSSLINKERS FOR PHYCOBILISOMES AND USES THEREOF	MORSEMAN, JOHN PETER
60211978	Not Issued	159	06/16/2000	HIGH FLUORESCENT INTENSITY CROSS-LINKED ALLOPHYCOCYANIN	MORSEMAN, JOHN PETER
60211784	Not Issued	159	06/16/2000	RECOMBINANT PHYCOBILIPROTEIN FUSION PROTEINS AND USES THEREFORE	MORSEMAN, JOHN PETER
60126513	Not Issued	159	03/26/1999	SPECIFIC BINDING ASSAY FOR DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID	MORSEMAN , JOHN P.
60116689	Not Issued	159	01/22/1999	SIMPLE METHOD FOR LABELED CONJUGATE PRODUCTION	MORSEMAN , JOHN
10319829	Not Issued	160	12/16/2002	RECOMBINANT PHYCOBILIPROTEIN AND PHYCOBILIPROTEIN LINKER FUSION PROTEINS AND USES	MORSEMAN, JOHN PETER

h e eb cg b e f e e

				THEREFORE	
09937477	Not Issued	030	01/23/2002	SPECIFIC BINDING ASSAY FOR DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID	MORSEMAN, JOHN P.
09889795	Not Issued	093	12/06/2001	SIMPLE METHOD FOR LABELED CONJUGATE PRODUCTION	MORSEMAN, JOHN P.
09882376	Not Issued	061	06/18/2001	HIGH FLUORESCENT INTENSITY CROSS-LINKED ALLOPHYCOCYANIN	MORSEMAN, JOHN PETER
09882093	Not Issued	061	06/18/2001	RECOMBINANT PHYCOBILIPROTEIN AND PHYCOBILIPROTEIN LINKER FUSION PROTEINS AND USES THEREFORE	MORSEMAN, JOHN PETER

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor **Last Name** morseman **First Name** john Search

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PALM INTRANET

Day : Monday
Date: 8/2/2004
Time: 12:46:06

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = ALLNUTT
First Name = THOMAS

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 4
60372081	Not Issued	159	04/15/2002	INCORPORATION OF ANAEROBIC BACTERIA IN FEED FORMULATION	ALLNUTT, THOMAS
60370689	Not Issued	159	04/09/2002	ENCLOSED AQUACULTURAL SYSTEMS FOR PRODUCTION OF PURIFIED RECOMBINANT PROTEINS	ALLNUTT, THOMAS
60126513	Not Issued	159	03/26/1999	SPECIFIC BINDING ASSAY FOR DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID	ALLNUTT , THOMAS F C
08667723	5741713	150	06/21/1996	COMBINATORIAL LIBRARIES OF LABELED BIOCHEMICAL COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR PRODUCING SAME	ALLNUTT , THOMAS

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor Last Name [ ] First Name [thomas] Search

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